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## SIERRA LEONE.

*Smallpox in Sierra Leone.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Sierra Leone, May 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith most respectfully to report an outbreak of smallpox in the colonial jail of this city. Between 38 and 40 cases have been discovered and removed to the smallpox hospital at Kissy. It was brought to Freetown by political prisoners from the protectorate. Stringent precautions are being taken to prevent its spread. If not speedily stamped out it will very greatly depress trade.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WILLIAMS,  
*United States Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Sierra Leone quarantines against the French Ivory Coast.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Sierra Leone, May 9, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith most respectfully to report that the colonial authorities of Sierra Leone have quarantined against all vessels coming from the French Ivory Coast, or from any place having free communication therewith, on account of the prevalence of bubonic plague along and within the borders of the same. The coast of the infected country extends from the Gold Coast boundary on the east to the Liberian boundary on the west.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WILLIAMS,  
*United States Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

## TURKEY.

*Sanitary report from Constantinople.*

[Report No. 218.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May 24, 1899.*

## BUBONIC PLAGUE IN ALEXANDRIA.

SIR: The news of the appearance of bubonic plague in Alexandria reached here the 20th instant, but the date of the first case of said disease observed is the 2d instant. Both cases were observed at the Greek hospital of Alexandria. The diagnosis of bubonic plague was made only on the appearance of the second case, on the 18th instant. Both cases presented the same symptoms. Fever, dizziness, and bubo. In the first case the bubo was in the groin, in the second it was present in the armpit. Both patients got well. They are inhabitants of Alexandria, and had not been away from said town nor had they any relation with travelers or other people coming from places where plague does exist. Therefore, we must believe that these 2 cases are not the only plague cases which exist in that town. It has been said that a case of suspected plague was observed in Cairo. No wonder if in other

places in Egypt or in Turkey bubonic plague has already broken out. In many of my reports I have spoken of the sanitary smuggling, the contrebande sanitaire, which is going on regularly on all the seashores of the Red Sea as well as the Mediterranean. The Alexandria plague cases have been attended in the hospital, otherwise both said cases would pass unnoticed.

The International Sanitary Commission in Alexandria has decided that all passengers, before quitting that town, shall undergo a medical examination; said examination will also be made of the crew. The belongings and wearing apparel of said crew, as well as of the deck passengers, will be disinfected.

#### QUARANTINE ESTABLISHED AGAINST ALEXANDRIA.

The Constantinople International Sanitary Commission has decided to submit to ten days' quarantine the ships carrying passengers coming from Alexandria. The passengers must land at the lazarettos and undergo an individual medical examination, with thorough disinfection of their belongings and wearing apparel. The crew will be submitted to the same sanitary treatment. Passengers coming from the other Egyptian seashore cities will be submitted only to a medical examination, with disinfection of their belongings. I must not omit to state that, excepting the lazarettos of Tripoli in Africa, Beirut, and Clazomenes, the Turkish cities in the Mediterranean have no disinfecting apparatus. Said disinfection, therefore, will be made very imperfectly by sprinkling on said wearing apparel a corrosive sublimate solution. The crews of said ships, not carrying passengers, will be submitted to the same treatment. I forward a French copy of said decision.

#### SANITARY NEWS FROM THE HEDJAZ.

The sanitary news from Djiddah, according to the official reports, is good. Since the 10th instant, no death from plague has been registered. The total number of plague deaths registered since the first outbreak of bubonic plague in that town is 120. Seventeen thousand pilgrims have already left Djiddah, coming to the Mediterranean. The first ship carrying pilgrims is already at Clazomenes, near Smyrna, where the pilgrims are undergoing quarantine. There are yet in Djiddah about 500 waiting for steamships coming to the Mediterranean. There are about 8,000 more awaiting steamships bound for Java.

The sanitary news from the other provinces of the Turkish Empire is good. No news from the dearth of food in Teheran.

In Constantinople the number of deaths registered during the two weeks from the 8th to the 22d instant is 414, from which 5 are from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 4 from smallpox, and 8 from typhoid fever.

Yours, respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

*U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure—Circular telegram to health officers dated May 23, 1899—Translated in this Bureau.]

1. By decision of the superior council of health, vessels arriving from the port of Alexandria, having left the said port after May 18, shall be subject to a quarantine of ten full days, with individual medical inspection on land and disinfection of the clothing and effects of passengers and crew at the lazarettos of Clazomenes, Beirut, and Tripoli in Africa.

2. Vessels carrying passengers arriving from other ports of the Egyptian littoral shall be subject at the said lazarettoes to individual medical inspection on land of passengers and crew, and to disinfection of clothing and effects.

3. Vessels without passengers arriving from other ports of the Egyptian littoral shall be subject only to individual medical inspection on board, with chemical disinfection of the clothing and effects of the crew in the first port having a sanitary physician.

4. Vessels arriving from beyond Suez with a clean bill of health, and which have passed the canal in quarantine and without communicating with Egypt, shall be received in free pratique.

5. The requirements of the regulations with regard to transit in quarantine of the Straits of the Dardanelles are applicable in this connection.

#### FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Cape Town*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 148, including 24 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ARABIA—*Aden*.—Week ended May 20, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever in the person of a ship's passenger. General health good.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 83,000. Total number of deaths, 291, including 54 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Four weeks ended May 29, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Governors Harbor*.—Two weeks ended May 27, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.

*Green Turtle Cay*.—Week ended May 25, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagion.

*Nassau*.—Two weeks ended May 29, 1899. Estimated population, 11,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BERMUDA.—Week ended May 26, 1899. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 232. No contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*Quebec—Sherbrooke*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 10,760. Total number of deaths, 13. No contagious diseases.

COLOMBIA—*Panama*.—Week ended May 23, 1899. Estimated population, 16,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 27, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 16.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester, viz, 21.4, and the lowest in West Ham, viz, 10.4.

*London*.—One thousand three hundred and sixty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 61; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 23; whooping cough, 34; enteric fever, 4, and diarrhea and